No. 14,634.

TWO CENTS.

FIGHT AT COLESBERG

Boer Report of Vigorous Attack by the British.

BOMBARDING KIMBERLEY

Rumor in Berlin That Buller Has Been Defeated.

DISCREDITED IN LONDON

PRETORIA, Sunday, January 21.-A dispatch from Colesberg, Cape Colony, says the British attacked the Boer positions there at 10 o'clock this morning. There was heavy fighting, but with what result is not known. According to the latest acunts, the Boers were holding their posi-

A dispatch from Colenso of Thursday January 18, says a patrol of 200 mep, un-der Field Cornet Opperman, while scouting was surrounded, but succeeded in fight-ing its way back. It is reported that four men were killed and that thirty were

wounded and made prisoners. Bombardment of Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY, Sunday, January 21.-The Boers continue an active and heavy bombardment of this place.

Boer Account of Flank Movement. BOER CAMP, UPPER TUGELA RIVER, Friday, January 19.—The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela river Their naval guns have been firing steel

pointed armor-piercing shells. Reports being received that 2,000 British were attempting to outflank us along the Drakensberg ridge, a strong pa-trol was sent to reconnoiter. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceed a kopje from whence a terriac rifle

and Maxim gun fire suddenly opened.

The Boers lost fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The British loss was probably instructions.

twenty wounded. The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer positions from Swartzkop was resumed yesterday, chiefly from a battery brought across the river. On the afternoon the cannonading became exceedingly brisk and under cover thereof the infantry advanced in three lines to a second row of little kopies, which they occupied at night fall, but later they retired to their old position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British and a halloon was sent up to spy out the Boer positions.

up to spy out the Boer positions.

The mayal guns resumed the bombardment this morning from a new position, but without results.

Rumor of British Reverses. BERLIN, January 23.-There was a rumor

on the boerse today that General Buller has suffered defeat.

LONDON, January 23.—It was reported on the stock exchange today that two battallons of British troops have been cap-

battallons of British troops have been cap-tured by the Boers.

There is nothing here to confirm the re-port on the Berlin boerse of the defeat of Gen. Buller or the remor on the stock ex-change of this city of the capture of two British battailons by the Bers. The fact that Gen. Buller was heard from this morning, when he sent lists of casualties to the British troops, seems to disprove these stories.

Joubert's Birth.

HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Cape Colony, Saturday, January 20.—The sixty-ninth anniversary of Gen. Joubert's birthday was celebrated by Gen. Botha making onnaissance in force toward the Drakensberg mountains and turning the British advance after a short engag Joubert accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers south of Ladysmith. The president was in high spirits. He pro-poses to make a tour of all the laagers. Ladysmith sent up many colored rockets last night.

last night.

The Boer movement on the British advance above referred to may have reference to General Warren's forward fighting. In which, according to advices from British sources received yesterday, the Boers were on the defensive almost the entire day Sunday, save once, when they attempted to outflank the British left and were signally checkmated.

Rosebery on the War.

LONDON, January 23.-At the opening of the new town hall at Chatham today Lord Rosebery, referring to the war, said: "In such a war we must have bad moments. But I trust that, in the providence of God, we are striking a balance of the evils Great Britain has undergone and the good derived, and I do not think the bal-ance is much against Great Britain."

BULLER REPORTS CASUALTIES. Little Other Information From the British Flank Movement.

LONDON, January 22.-Absence of news of yesterday's movements north of the Tugela river is occasioning some additional anxiety, but General Buller is engaged in a big operation, which will take considerable time to work out. Even the slight advance of General Warren's forces, after two days' fighting, does not appear to have two days ingiting, does not appear to nave yielded an important advantage to the British, as the captured kopies were evi-dently only held as advance posts in order to delay the progress of the British troops and enable the Boers to complete their intrenchments and mount guns on the posttion on which they have elected to make a tion on which they have elected to make a stand. It is remarked that the Boers thus far have used little artillery, from which it is judged that their guns are aiready mounted on taetical positions from which the British will have to dislodge the republicans before reaching Ladysmith.

There is no confirmation of the report that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith and none is expected. Experts opine that the Boers would only be too glad to let him in unopposed.

Disgust at Yeomanry's Blunders.

The indignation and disgust expressed a the blunders and incapacity of the yeoman ry staff, to whom is ascribable the rank failure threatening to overwhelm the move ment started with such a fanfare of trumpets, are increasing daily.

Those who were able to carry the scheme to success have been met at every turn with red tape and all kinds of obstacles and slights by the inner circle of titled incapaoles, resulting in scores of good men withbles, resulting in scores of good men with-drawing from participation in the plans. In the case of South Bedfordshire Yeo-manry a whole company of 170 selected men has disbanded in discust. The dispatches posted at the war office up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, though dated Spearman's Camp today, contain nothing but reports of casualties. General Buller reports that the wounded January 20 in-

reports that the solution of the cluded: cluded: Captains Dod, Whyte Captain Dod, Whyte Captain Campbell. Second Lancashires—Captains Dod, Whyte nd Ormond and Lieutenant Campbell. York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieuten-ats Halford and Duckworth. West Surreys—Captains Raitt (since dead) and Warden and Lieutenants Smith and

Staff Captain Dallas. News From Lord Roberts. LONDON, January 23.-Field Marshal Lord Roberts reports from Cape Town to-day that the war situation is unchanged.

The Hearing of the Clark Committee

Murphy, the Absent Witness, Was in Columbus, O., Last Week-Charges Against Daly Opposition.

Some of the letters written by Dr. Ector, the Missoula lentist, to Senator Clark of Montana, which have been missing for a week or ten days, have arrived and were today presented to the Senate committee on privileges and elections in connection with the investigation of the charges of bribery made against Mr. Clark in his sen-

The day's session was opened by the reading of a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, saying that the absent witness, Murphy, had been in that city last week.

In reply to inquiries Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Hariman both said they knew nothing

is to the whereabouts of Mr. Murphy. "I hope the Columbus newspapers will scate him," remarked the chairman, "They can do it certainly as effectually as the Philadelphia newspapers locate all the mur-ders in that vicinity."

The presentation of the Ector letters was The presentation of the Ector letters was not accomplished without a till between the two ex-senators. Edmunds and Faulkner, who are engaged as counsel on the two sides of the controversy. Mr. Faulkner stated that two of the letters had failed to arrive in the package first received from Butte, but that he had wired Mr. Root to make a search for them, and if they could be found to forward them.

Mr. Edmunds wanted to know who Root was and said that so far as anneared here

Mr. Edmunds wanted to know who Root was and said that so far as appeared here the postmaster or the street inspector of Butte might as well be asked to supply letters. Had Mr. Faulkner opened the letters? Mr. Faulkner replied that he had not opened them, but that all the letters bearing upon the investigation were there. Charles W. Clark substantiated Mr. Faulkner's statement, saying that all the Ector letters received were here presented.

Ector Letters Rend.

The letters were then read. There wer five or siv of them to Mr. Bickford and four to Mr. Clark, and all were identified by Mr. Ector, who was again placed on the stand. There were only two letters the stand. There were only two letters dated prior to the November election of 1898. They were dated at Stephensville, and related to the contest. In these he stated that the opposition to Mr. Woods, the candidate for the house that he was supporting, were working "like fury" and that the Clark men needed "some encouragement." "To made a thorough canvass of the 2000 voters of the country requires the stuff," he said, and he added that he wanted at least \$500.

The next two letters, of date, respectively, November 17 and 21, just after the legislative election, referred to the efforts to hold Mr. Wood and of the opposition to get him. In these he told of Mr. Wood's debts, and said that Mr. Wood had agreed to be bound by whatever he did in the premises.

The later letters ran from December 7. 1898, to October 31, 1899, and related almost entirely to Mr. Ector's efforts to collect what he thought was due to him for his efforts in Senator Clark's behalf. In December he wrote Mr. Clark saying he did not know to whom he must apply for his dues.

"Of course," he said, "I am after what dated prior to the November election of

dues.
"Of course," he said, "I am after what there is in it for me." "Of course," he said, "I am after what there is in it for me."

On March 1 he wrote Mr. Bickford asking him about the 10 per cent of his (Bickford's) receipts from Clark, which he (Ector) considered he was to have. It was also in March that he wrote his second letter to Mr. Clark. In this letter he reviewed at length his efforts in Clark's behalf, expressing his continued loyalty to Clark and his determined opposition to Dalyism.

Alleged Offers From Daly's Men.

"If you strike while the iron is hot," he wrote, "you can stampede the Irish king." He also said in this letter that two of Daly's men had promised \$5,000 to him during the senatorial contest for information as to Clark's movements, but that he had

as to Clark's movements, but that he had refused to entertain the offer.

In the following July he wrote to Mr. Bickford, saying that he had come to the conclusion that it was useless to depend upon receiving anything through Bickford. He had, he said, another opportunity then to make a stake, and he did not propose to let that opportunity go by, as he had the opportunity which had presented itself in the winter before.

The last letter of the series was gained betober 31 last, and was addressed to Mr. Tark. In this letter he asked if he was a expect anything. In all the letters he deaded poverty and debt as the controlling casen for the pressure he was trying to

tragen for the pressure he was trying to bring to bear upon Mr. Clark.

On the cross-examination Mr. Ector said that Mr. Woods had been an original Clark man, and that he would probably have remained so unless corrupt means were used on the other side. He had thought it possible that Mr. Wood might be controlled by getting possession of the mortgage.

"I told Mr. Elekford that the best plan was to pay off the mortgage and them we would have strings on him and thus have kim solid."

him solid."

He had told Woods that he could get enough money out of Clark to pay his debts, but he had declined to enter into

He had never had any authority from Mr. Woods to dispose of his vote. In one of his letters he had referred to some one as "an incubus." To whom did you refer?" asked Mr

Faulkner.

"To Marcus Daly," came the reply promptly. In another letter he had expressed the opinion that it was important that Mr. Clark should see Mr. Woods first, the bull that Mr. Clark should see Mr. Woods first, the bull that Mr. Clark should see Mr. Woods first, the bull that Mr. Clark should see Mr. Woods first, the bull that Mr. Clark should see Mr. Woods first, the bull see Mr. Woods first, the Mr. Woods first, the see Mr. Woods first, the Mr. that Mr. Clark should see Mr. Woods first, but he said that his purpose in this was simply to "bring Mr. Clark to time."

In reply to a question as to whether he had been promised anything for coming to Washington to testify in this case. Mr. Ector said that Receiver Ranft of the Missoula land office had advanced him \$190, taking an order upon the committee.

"In one of your letters you speak of having received an offer of \$5,000 from the opposition to Mr. Clark," said Mr. Birney on redirect examination, "was that a fact?"

"No. sir," responded the witness, "that was bluff."

as bluff." Mr. Ector was then excused and the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock

THOMAS EXPECTED BY FRIDAY.

Transport Which is Bringing General

Lawton's Remains Home. SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.-The ransport Thomas, which has on board the podies of Major General Lawton and Major bodies of Major General Lewton and Major John A. Logan, jr., is expected to arrive from the Philippines on next Thursday or Friday. Mrs. Lawton is accompanying the remains of her husband, which are to be buried with honors in Arlington cemetery. Under orders from the Secretary of War Major General Shafter and a squad of sol-diers will escort General Lawton's remains east

DEPARTURE OF GEN. DAVIS

His Visit Has Been of Great Value to Porto Rico.

Gen. Davis left Washington for New York last night on his way to Porto Rico. Gen. Davis' visit has been productive of the greatest good in fully enlightening the officials of the War Department, as well as the committees of Congress, respecting the the committees of Congress, respecting the present conditions and future needs of Porto Rico. It is confidently expected that with his own representations thus reinforced, Secretary Root will be able to carry out his design and secure legislation to relieve the deplorable state of affairs in Porto Rico within a few weeks at the latest.

THE ECTOR LETTERS READ THE. YEAR'S ISSUES PORTO RICANS CALL A NEW CANDIDATE

Background.

Chicago Platform.

was not made the occasion to discuss the eligibility of possible candidates for the vice presidency on the democratic ticket. The question which now occupies the attention of Mr. Bryan and his friends is that of raising sufficient money for the next campaign and the perfection of the party or ganization. The idea that he and Jones of Arkansas have to get together every now and then to ask each other if they still adhere to free silver and the Chicago plat form is erroneous. There is no doubt about the devotion of either of them to that in strument, and any one who indulges in the belief that there is simply fools himself and nelps to make it easier for those who would ike to join Bryan in opposition to "trusts and imperialism," but object to silver.

After the Anti-Imperialists. The things that Mr. Bryan's friends are ow figuring on are how to get the best ad cantage out of whatever anti-imperiasist entiment there is in the country, the German and Irish resentment of the extreme friendiness that has grown up between this gov liness that has grown up between this government and Great Britain, and the general cry against trusts, without losing any of the support that come to Bryan in '96 on account of the silver issue, it is felt by many of Bryan's supporters that he will be alded in this by the fact that the public cannot become again as much excited over the money question as they were in '96, and that, therefore, adhering to silver as persistently as he will, it will not be the issue it was at that time in the sense of obscuring everything cise. It is calculated that Bryan's loyalty to silver not being questioned by any one who is well informed, he will have the support next fall of all those questioned by any one who is well informed, he will have the support next fall of all those who before supported him on that account, and that while the feeling will not be as intense as in '95, all who could withstand the pressure put upon them at that time to break them away from this object of partisan worship will stick to the party that stands for silver in another campaign, though they do not get as excited over it.

Not a Burning Question.

At the same time, while calculating that lack of interest will not cost the party any of the silver votes, it will, on the other hand, deprive the question of much of the terror it had for people in the business world when it was a burning issue. In other words, they do not fear much from the exhaustion of those who have shouted their lungs dry for silver in the cast, but do expect a benefit from the incifference of those who before were violently opposed. They think that the financial bill of the administration now before Congress will have the double effect of irrevocably allying all who oppose the single gold standard to the Bryan cause, and of allaying the apprehensions of those who fear free silver. The silver men will be offended and more quietly determined, they think, while the gold men will feel reasonably secure with such a law on the statute books, and will not have such a fear of Bryan's election as they had in '96. world when it was a burning issue. In other

his advisers to push the money question into the background. On the contrary, they will constantly reflerate their devotion to that cause, and will make as much of it as will stand; but, at the same time, it is of believed that this will fix the attention of the people generally and make that the main point of interest in the campaign. In spite of all that may be said on the money question, the fact that it has been discussed so much and that there are news

Attracted by Newer Questions.

When the money question, together with many other questions, are discussed from the stump, it is anticipated that the people themselves will determine what interests them the most, and that the things they will take home with them and "chew over" and talk about in hotel corridors, at clubs, or talk about in hotel corridors, at clubs, on street corners, by the roadside, at the coun-try post office and the corner grocery store, will be the newer questions of British sym-pathy, imperialism, the growth of trusts and the "money power," viewed rrespective

Meanwhile, no matter what the genera Meanwhile, no matter what the general un of people think about it, the democratic sarty will continue to be the party of the hicago platform, and its aim, if put in lower, will be to carry out the principal viovisions of that platform to the best of its ability. The better this is understood he more intelligently the campaign can be conducted.

SUCCORED BY THE CULGOA.

apt. Everet Reports Landing the Air-

lie's Passengers and Mail. A cable message received by Secretary ong this morning from Capt. Everet. ommanding the United States supply ship 'ulgoa, which arrived at Cooktown, Ausralia, yesterday, states that he landed at that place the passengers and mail of th hat place the passengers and mail of the tranded steamer Airlie and would proceed of Sydney. The officials of the Navy De-sartment do not know how or under what conditions the Airlie was wrecked and as-sume that Capt. Everet fell in with the bassengers on his way from Manila to Syd-

BURNING INFECTED DISTRICT.

Process of Stamping Out the Plague in the Hawaiian Islands. Surgeon General Sternberg has received

the following report upon the plague from Major Blair Taylor, chief surgeon at the United States Military Hospital at Honolu-"January 7, 1900, "Referring to the bubonic plague, I have the honor to report that since my last re-

port there have been three cases of the disease and one death. "The process of burning up the infected district is rapidly proceeding. Its inhabi-tants are being isolated in detention camps and the government has placed \$270 cm and the government has placed \$27,000 at the disposal of the board of health with the promise of more if needed. These measures will, I think, be effective in eradicating the disease in the course of time. But little apprehension is felt of its attacking the troops of the command."

Chairman Babcock's Dinner.

Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional campaign committee will give a dinner tonight at the Raleigh to the execu ee. These are Senator Proctor, Senator tee. These are Senator Proctor, Senator Gallinger, Representatives Sherman, Hull, Overstreet, McCleary, Loudenslager, Mer-cer, Cannon and Pearson, and Col. W. B. Thompson, the treasurer of the committee.

Presidency.

MANY INTERESTED IN OTHER QUESTIONS STATEMENT OF FACTS PRESENTED VERY CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENT

the body.

the Depression.

dent Today.

FIGURING ON EXPENSES A LOAN IS ASKED FOR LOOKING TO 1904

George I. Finlay, Manuel Fernandez Jun os and Henry Luce, the delegates to this country from the chamber of commerce of Porto Rico, called on President McKinley this morning. They were accompanied by Dr. J. J. Henna, a prominent Porto Rican, who lives in New York. The three delegates representing the agricultural inerests of the island-Lucas Amadeo, En-

Both delegations are working to the same end, relief for the commercial and agriultural interests of the island. The chamber of commerce delegation repeated to the President this morning the same facts submitted to the Senate committee on Porto Rico yesterday. Mr. Finlay, the head of the committee, is a British subject who has lived in Porto Rico for years. He is

Presentation of Facts.

sentation of facts to the Senate committee and to the President: Spain and \$3,500,000 for Cuba. This enor

"The United States government, with a zeal and interest worthy of all praise, is sending rations and supplies to relieve the poor; but this is insufficient, a more herote remedy becomes imperative, and this can only be found in justly applying, and with all urgency, free trade with the United States, thus giving the country the benefits of the interchange of commerce with the North American republic, of which Porto Rico is an integral part. This reform, which we are glad to see that the administration favors and considers just and necessary, and which should be granted as a censtitutional right, cannot and must not be delayed, unlesss the United States wish to shoulder the responsibility of the serious, grave and disastrous consequences which shall arise therefrom.

Free Trade Wanted.

will be shortly followed by that of tobacco; and these crops will be very profitable to the island if a free market be opened for them at once. The time for renewing our This situation they think opens the way for recruits to the Bryan forces from among men wno oppose the administration on other grounds while believing in its financial policy.

It will not be the policy of Mr. Bryan and his adjylers to push the money question it is only due to the fact of its prohibitive his adjylers to push the money question. Now, more than ever, it is urgent that cheap and substantial food from the inited States should enter in abundance in

uggests that the promulgation of free rade be followed by the unification of the circulating monetary system, in such condition as not to injure the national treasury, use the obligations contracted on basis of the present standard, more so as the island has already sustained losses at different times, when a new monetary system was introduced, to the extent of an aggregate reduction of about 40 per cent on its previous capital.

"We also consider of the utmost import ommercial relations solicited, the island oward relieving the almost helpless agriculturists who were the most severely punshed by the disastrous burrleane and to ward repairing the destroyed roads, con-

Cuba on Porto Rico coffee imported there, but to allow the Porto Rico production to enjoy the benefits which in the future might come through the commercial treatles between this country and other

WRITTEN ASSURANCES GIVEN.

Success Assured of Negotiations fo "Open Door" to Chinese Trade. The success of the negotiations institute

by Secretary Hay with a view to insuring the "open door" for American trade in China may now be regarded as beyond question. The last phase of the negotia tion was the reduction of the arrangements reached informally to the shape of what are known as definite notes. This work has been going on for some weeks, with the resuit that every one of the powers that took part in the negotiations has returned to the State Department its written agre ment, with the exception of Japan and Italy. There is not the slightest Joubt in these cases, either, for Japan was one of the first of the nations approached by the United States to welcome our overtures, while Italy voluntarily entered the negotiation without waiting for advances from the United States. The receipt of their formal undertakings is believed to be simply a matter of mails, for intimations have already been given to the effect that they have already been dispatched.

Gen. Wilson Going to Florida. plied with orders directing him to repair to

ular With the Workingmen.

At the last meeting of the special committee of the republican national committee having charge of the coming meeting of the republican national convention at Philadelphia, the name of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia was openly discussed in connection with the vice presidential nomination. This is a fact which has held at Philadelphia, and around the fact centers much gossip and speculation. Since the meeting and the talk about Senator Elkins there has been more than a little serious gossip in the Senate among the republican leaders there. Senator Hanna himself is understood to have a most kindly feeling for the West Virginia senator. for his party on the floor of the Senate than he would presiding over the deliberations of

Doing Nothing Himself.

What may come of the talk about Senator Elkins is hard to calculate, although it may be positively stated that he is doing nothing in the matter one way or the other. He really does not know what he ought to do, it is said. His preferences are to re

do, it is said. His preferences are to remain in the Senate, but he recognizes the high fonor of the vice presidency, which, unless he should secure the nomination for President in 1904, would crown the culmination of his public career.

Despite the fact that Senator Scott of West Virginia committed himself to the theory of a western man, a few days ago, he would take off his coat and work loyally for Elkins if his colleague should express a desire to become Vice President. West Virginia is one of the states on which the advocates of a western and eastern man could settle as a compromise, anyhow. Personally, not even Senator Hanna is closer to President McKinley than Senator Elkins, but this fact would make no difference in the selection of a running mate if the President were convinced that a New York or an eastern man ought to be selected. The positive statement has already been made in The Star that the President has made no promises and indicated no outright preference for New York, or any man from that state, but the majority of public men who know the President and his ideas believe that this will be the President's opinion when the time comes to make a selection. The President dent and his ideas believe that this will be the President's opinion when the time comes to make a selection. The President himself being from the west, it is thought to be fair in him to look to the nomination of an eastern or southern man as his run-ning mate. As the south furnishes so lit-tle to the republican party it does not fig-ure heavily in the discussion.

A Friend of Corporations. In a public way it is said the only objec-

tion to Senator Elkins might be that he is looked upon as a friend of the corporations, but this, it is pointed out, would strengthen the ticket in numerous ways, while the presence of Mr. McKinley at the head of the ticket would satisfy those who believe that corporations should be held down. Senator Elkins is also said to be popular Senator Elkins is also said to be popular with many organizations of working men, and this fact would aid in offsetting his record of friendliness to money concerns.

To be elected senator from West Virginia again Mr. Elkins will have to make the hardest light of his life. The state is so fixed by legislative districts that the re publican party has to have over 8,000 ma-jority before it can have a majority in the legislature; that is, a republican presiden-tial or state ticket might pull through by is much as 5,000, but this would no as much as 3,000, but this would not refect the republican legislature. Senator Elkins has twice carried his state under such ad-verse circumstances, but he realizes the dif-ficulty of doing this right along.

Looking to 1904. Another feature of the whole affair is that in the play for Vice President this time the presidential nomination four years from now comes in. If New York secures the vice presidency this year her chance will probably be less for the presidentia nomination in 1904. Therefore, after all. the nomination may be allowed to go to some other state. Lieutenant Governor some other state. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff might make a good Vice President, it is said, but he would not make presidential timber in four years. If he becomes Vice President he would have to step down in four yars or take second place on the ticket again with a new man at the head. He could not, of course, go on the ticket for second place four years from now if a New York man secured first place at that time on the ticket.

if a New York man secured first place at that time on the ticket.

Senator Spooner declines to say whether he will allow his name to remain under consideration for the vice presidential nom-ination. He is holding off to see what is to be done.

A MILITARY FUNERAL. Remains of Soldiers Who Died at San tiago to Rest at Arlington.

The remains of forty-four soldiers who died in the province of Santiago of vellow fever last spring, and which arrived at New York Saturday on the transport McClellan, arrived at Rosslyn, Va., today and were removed to the National cemetery at Arlington, where they will be interred tomorrow at 11 o'clock with appropriate military ceremonies. All but fifteen of the bodies have been fully identified, and the caskets containing the remains properly marked. Most of the men were attached to the 33d Michigan Volunteers, the 7th Regular Infantry, the 24th Regular Infantry, the 34th Michigan Volunteers, the 2d Regthe 34th Michigan Volunteers, the 2d Reg-ular Cavalry and the 10th Regular Cav-alry. The only Washingtonian known to be included in this list is Eben Brewer, whose home was at 1636 Rhode Island avenue, and who died at Santiago August 14, 1898, while serving in the capacity of military postal officer.

The funeral services at the cemetery to-morrow morning will be of the simplest.

The funeral services at the cemetery to-morrow morning will be of the simplest character, and will include the reading of the burial service by a clergyman not yet selected, the firing of a salute over the graves and the sounding of "taps." Appro-priate music will be rendered by the Cav-airy Band from Fort Myer, and a troop of cavalry from that post will serve as a mil-itary escort. Inasmuch as the President and the Secretary of War attended the funerals at Arlington of the other soldiers and sallors who lost their lives in Cube and and the Secretary of War attended the funerals at Arlington of the other soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in Cuba and Porto Rico, including the victims of the Maine disaster, it is not at all improbable that they will also lend the honor of their presence to the ceremonies at Arlington towards, marning.

WASHINGTON'S POSTMASTER Favorable Report to Increase His Salary to \$6,000.

The House committee on post offices and post roads today favorably reported a bill to equalize the salary of the postmaster at Washington. He is to receive \$6,000 per year, the salary paid to postmasters other offices of this class.

POLYGAMOUS POSTMASTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Investigation Into the Matter by the House Porto Rican Situation Discussed at

A Petition Put in Evidence The Briefing Clerk's Explanation.

Committee.

The polygamy cases of the Utah postmasters came before the House committ on post offices and post roads again today The object of the resolution before the ommittee is to ascertain whether the President appointed Orson Smith and Jas. Graham to be postmasters, knowing them to be polygamists, or whether the officials of the post office were aware of their poyg-

amy. The evidence thus far has shown that letters were on file in the Post Office Department alleging their polygamous rela-tions. These were filed after their appointment, in the recess of Congress, but prior to their nomination and confirmation by the Senate. No evidence has been produced to show that any official was aware of these letters, or that even the subordinates had examined them, but that they were overlooked in the great mass of correspondence in the Post Office Department. One of the letters, signed by Rev. Mr. Clemenson, was published in The Star last Friday.

A Petition of Protest

Another protest, in the form of a petition signed by a number of residents o Logan City, Utah, was put in evidence at this morning's hearing.

The petition is dated December 6, 1897.

was received at the White House Decem-ber 21 and docketed in the Post Office Department December 28. It sets forth that Orson Smith, the appointee, is not a fit person to hold this position, or any other position under the United States.

First. Because he is an ecclesiastic of the Mormon Church holding a high position which takes up all his time.

Second. That he is living in open violation of the laws of the United States and constitution of the state of Utah, in that he holds polygamous relations with from two to five women correlations. two to five women, certainly two and prob-ably five women, that (wo of the women have young bables from three to six months

old. Third, That he has married a plural wife within three months, thereby repudiating all promises made by his church when the state was admitted.

Mr. Drury's Testimony.

This petition was briefed in the depart ment by Mr. H. A. Drury, chief of the section which includes Utah. Mr. Drury was examined by the committee today. A sum-mary of his evidence shows that he has no recollection of ever having read the charge of polygamy against Smith. The department was receiving at that time 17,000 letters a day, divided among fourteen desks. It was a physical impossibility to read the whole of each communication and it was evident that he had read the beginning of petitions showing it to be a protest against Smith's Mormonism. for he had indorsed on the jacket that the protest was that Smith was "an out and out Mor-

mon."

Mr. Drury said he had no recollection of ever reading the charges of polygamy, and he was amozed when the charge came out about the programst postmasters. He said that the protests against a he was amozed when the charge came out about the pelygamist postmasters. He said that the protests against an appointment did not go to the President nor to the Sen-ate. It was only customary to notify the appointing powers when serious of criminal charges were made, and there was nothing on the jacket to indicate charges of such a character.

character It was brought out that Mr. Drury was "not a partisan republican," who might have a motive in suppressing the information. He was a democrat.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow was present at the hearing, and de clared that he never knew of the polygamy charges until recently. He submitted to the committee all the papers on file respecting these cases, but said that nothing relating to polygamy was contained therein.

A subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Bromwell, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Swanson, was appointed to examine these papers.

EXPERT STATISTICIANS TO MEET. Will Collect Figures on Manufac-

turing Industries. A number of expert special agents of the census office, appointed to collect manufac-turing statistics for the twelfth census, met at the census building today in order to exchange suggestions as to the best methods of carrying out the plans of the direc tor and the chief statistician for manufactures, Mr. S. N. D. North of Boston. The tentative schedule was submitted, and suggestions made as to improvements of its form and arrangement.

Governor Merriam addressed the meeting urging the necessity of prompt action in order to carry out the requirements of the

order to carry out the requirements of the census act by completing the investigations in time to allow of the printing of the reports by July, 1902. Assistant Director Wines explained to them the manner of shipment of schedules and the scheme of tabulation.

The following expert special agents were present: Mr. Edward Sianwood of Boston. Mass., in charge of cotton manufactures. Mr. Franklin Allen, New York, N. Y., in charge of silk manufactures. Mr. Wm. J. Battison, Boston, Mass., in charge of wool manufactures. Mr. Wm. G. Gray, Philadelphia, Pa., in charge of from and steel manufactures. Mr. George C. Houghton, Boston, Mass., in charge of the leather industry, boot and shoe manufactures. Mr. Edward W. Parker of the United States geological survey, in charge of coke, salt, brick, clay and pottery products, Mr. S. P. Austin, Pittsburg, Pa., in charge of glass manufactures. Mr. W. L. Wallace, Chicago, Ill., in charge of lumber and its manufactures. Mr. A. R. Smith, New York, in charge of shipbuilding.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS. * Army and Navy Nominations Sent to

The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate: Navy-Lieutenant commanders to be comnanders: Wm. W. Kimball, Wm. P. Day, J. C. Wilson.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Wm. S. Hogg, Robert I. Reid., Passed Assistant Surgeon Hatton T. Har-

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hatton T. Harris to be a surgeon.

Marine Corps—Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cochrane to be a colonel; Maj. Allen C. Kelton to be a lieutenant colonel; Capt. Lincoln Karmany to be a major.

To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps; S. A. W. Patterson of Pennsylvania and Herbert J. Hirschinger of North Carolina. Cavalry: Charles McK. Saltzman, 1st Cavalry.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Machias has sailed from San Juan for La Guayra. The Scorpion has arrived at Colon.

The Adams has arrived at San Diego

Touched Upon.

Cabinet Meeting.

UNANIMOUS OPINION OF MEMBERS

Webster Davis' African Tour Also

DAUGHERTY'S VISIT

The cabinet today, in its weekly review of governmental affairs and conditions, again talked of the situation in Porto Rico. the President joining by referring to a visit he had received this morning from a delegation of citizens from the island. A brief review of the conditions in the other possessions of the United States was in-

telegraphic and mail reports from these The cabinet is of the opinion that the deplorable condition in Porto Rico grovs more acute each day, but it is beyond the power of the executive branch of the gov ernment to take action. Secretary Root an do nothing by even temporary orders to give anything like substantial relief

lulged in by Secretary Root, who receives

Mr. Webster Davis' Trip.

The newspaper gossip about the visit of Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, to points in South Africa was teuched upon in the cabinet ses Secretary Hitchcock explained that Mr. Davis is away from his post on sick leave, that his visit to any place is personal and unofficial and that no one has a right to attach any official or political significance to his movements. The suggestion that Secretary Hitchcock may reregraph Mr. Davis intimating that his movements are somewhat embarrassing the redministration was scouted. It was the general opinion that Mr. Davis knows the proprieties of his position and it is not believed that he will do anything which vill give the coloring that he is acting officially. The English government well understands this through its representatives here, and the Boers are not behindhand in quickly catching the niceties between official and unofficial matters. Mr. Davis is simply a good fellow, a specimen of Americanism, it is taiked, and the British and Boers are doing no more for him over in South Africa than he would do for some representative citizen from their section who might come here, if it may in his power. Mr. Davis is away from his post on sick

Daugherty Visits the President. Harry Daugherty, who is a thern in the skin of the dominating faction in the rethreatened to make trouble in the coming state convention of the Ohio republicans, as been to Washington and seen the President, and, as a result, there are not a few of the Ohio contingent at the capital who are wondering what new turn the situation to take

Daugherty departed for his home last Daugherty departed for his home last night. His visit to Washington was known to only a few, among whom were Senator Mark Hanna, Senator Foraker and Representative Dick, who is secretary of the republican national committee. To an Evening Star representative Mr. Daugherty said that his advent to Washington was cassal; that he merely stopped over between trains on his way home from a business trip to New York.

Be that as it may, he reached Washington Sunday evening and was driven to the

ton Sunday evening and was driven to the White House, where he was in consultation with President McKinley for more than two hours. It is understood that he came to Washington at the personal request of the President, to see if there were not some way of bringing about absolute

way of bringing about absolute harmony among the Ohlo republicans this year.

Daugherty was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Ohlo in the convention of last year which nominated Judge George K. Nash. It had been known for a long time that Judge Nash was settled upon as the candidate of what is known as the Hanna faction. When Daugherty announced his candidacy. Senator Hanna and Representative Dick went to him and tried to get him to withdraw. They assured him that he could not get the They assured him that he could not get the comination and pointed out to him the embarrassment that would necessarily follow parrassment that would necessarily follow. But Daugherty could not see it in that light and he went into the convention and was defeated. Daugherty had heretofore trained under Senator Hanna and was, and is yet, one of President McKinley's strongest supporters.

For Secretary of State The voters of Ohio will this fall elect a secretary of state, which is the highest office on the state ticket. Daugherty has an nounced that Howard Mannington, at mesent chief clerk in the secretary of state's office, will be his candidate for the position, and that, it is said, is what the President invited him to Washington to confer about President McKinley has studiously avoided identifying himself with any faction of the republican party in Oblo. Like all good republicans he believes that there should

e no factions and that the party should a united for one common purpose. An Ohio republican, who is known to be ose to President McKinley, is authority or the statement that the President told augherty that it was highly important tast there should be no division on the part Daugherty that it was highly important that there should be no division on the part of the Ohio republicans over the question of nominations, and that he should not forget those republicans who make smerifices in the interest of harmony. What assurin the interest of harmony. What assurances the President may or may not have received from Daugherty are known only to themselves, or possibly Senators Hanna and Foraker and Representative Dick.
Daugherty called on each of the last named gentlemen, and it is understood that a full understanding was had as to what the state convention will do. It is believed that, if Senator Hanna steps aside and is not a candidate for one of the 'big four' from Ohio to the republican national convention, Daugherty will be accorded that honor, that is, if he withdraws Mannington from the race for secretary of nington from the race for secretary of state and allows the nomination to go to some one designated by the administration forces.

In that event the other three delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention likely be Senator Foraker, Governor and Representative Dick or Represent Grosvenor.

HATS IN THE ARMY.

Regulations Amended so as to Obtain More Uniformity.

The regulation of the army pertaining to the uniform have been amended by the Secretary of War so as to prescribe a campaign hat of drab-colored felt, with worsted hat cords conforming in color to arm of service, with letter of troop or company and number of regiment These hats are to be worn in the field, at target practice and in garrison only at drills, on fatigue and stable duty and in inclement weather, at the discretion of th commanding officer, the color to be uniform for both officers and enlisted men, in each

troop, battery or company.

The wearing of these hats in any other than their original shape is prohibited.

During the warm season department commanders may authorize an inexpensive straw hat of such pattern as they may pre-The Dolphin sailed today from Port of Spain for Washington.
The battle ship Kearsarge will be put in commission about February 20 scribe, to be worn by officers and enlisted men of their commands on fatigue or stable duty, at target practice and when not on duty.

The Road to Fortune is through Printer's Ink .- P.

T. Barnum.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

Free Silver Likely to Drop Into the A Delegation Waits Upon the Presi- | Senator Elkins Mentioned for the Vice

Democrats Will Stick by the Free Trade Necessary to Overcome Friendly to Corporations, but Pop-

rique Gonzales and M. Solomon-called or the President a few days ago.

a banker and planter.

The committee made the following pre

"It will soon be two years since Porto Rico lost its markets with Spain and Cuba. with which it had free trade relations, and which consumed and purchased coffee, sugar and tobacco to the amount of \$10,-00,000 annually; that is \$5,500,000 for mous loss has not as yet been compensated. and has brought about a tremendous crisis and has brought about a tremendous crisis in all the producing centers of the island. "Merchants have heretofore been compelled to limit their operations; banks have suspended making advances; agricultural properties are heavily mortgaged; and in many ways the work has been suspended; laborers are out of employment; whole families are in misery, and hunger threatens everywhere; the poor farm laborers being in such state of destitution as they have never been before in the history of the island.

"The United States government, with a zeal and interest worthy of all praise, is

Free Trade Wanted. "The sugar crop is now commencing and

United States should enter in abundance in the island.

"There is not the least doubt that free trade would bring an increase in the value of agricultural properties, and therefore simplify the present strained and obnoxious question of mortgages, and thus invite the influx of capital for profitable investment, "The chamber of commerce of Porto Rico Suggests that the propulation of free

A Loan Should Be Authorized. ance that in order to overcome the misfortunes that have befallen Porto Rico, and pending the benefits expected from the free hould be authorized to contract a loan. The amount of this loan would be applied

structing new ones and placing the island in a generally satisfactory and sanitary in a generally satisfactory and sanitary condition.

"The benefits which by the removal of duties will be obtained by the sugar cane and tobacco growers have already been pointed out, but so far as our coffee planters are concerned they will not draw any advantage while the goodness of our coffee remains unknown to the American people, and we would therefore beg the government and Congress not only to maintain the present reduced tariff in the Island of Cuba on Porto Rico coffee imported there.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, having com this city, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the adjutant general for further